at the Periodical Stand of Mr. J. T. BATES, Exchange, Philadelphia; also, the Weekly Era.

Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and the Weekly National Era, in Cincin-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1854.

"INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERVENTION.

"The Abolitionists ask Congress to interfere in the Territories; they demand that the agent should usurp what belongs to the principal—that the representative should override the people, and assume that power which belongs to them alone. This is their aristocratic and inconsistent attitude—these apostles of equality—these oracles of human freedom. Well does the Hon. J. C. Allen, of Illinois, in his foreible and fearless speech on this question, on the 21st instant, exclaim: 'It is in vain for gentlemen to reconcile the two principles. They are either for the one or the other—for Intervention or Non-Intervention. The bill of Senator Douglas is based upon the doctrine of

The foregoing extract, from one of the most unscrupulous advocates of the Nebraska Bill hafare the Senate, is a fair specimen of the dis-honest tactics of the Pro-Slavery men. We assert that the question is not one involving the principle of Popular Sovereignty: there is no issue between the friends and enemies of the right of self-government: the Anti-Slavery men are not opponents of the principle of Popular Sovereignty, nor are the Pro-Slavery men its supporters. The question does not lie between Intervention and Non-Intervention. The Administration, Mr. Douglas, and the Southern Party, are no more in favor of Non-Intervention, than "the Abolitionists," and it is false to say that "his Bill is based upon the doctrine of Non-Intervention." On the contrary, the Bill is founded upon the doctrine of Intervention. It assumes that the people or inhabitants of a Territory have no original power of self-government; it organizes them, and delegates this power to them, in a limited degree. It does not recognise their right to form their own Government; it prescribes to them the Constitution of their Government. It determines who shall vote, how they shall vote, when they shall vote; how many and what offices there shall be, what shall be the salaries, who shall be eligible, and how long shall be the tenure of office. It denies to them the power to choose their own Judges, their own Governors, their own Secretaries of State, vesting the appointment of these functionaries in the President of the United States, and securing to the Governor the veto prerogative, and to the Congrees of the United States the right to revise the acts of the Territorial Legislature. From beginning to end, the Bill is a wholesale denial of the doctrine of Non-Intervention, and a virtual affirmation that the inhabitants of a Territory have not the inherent, original right of self-government, in their Territorial condition. And yet, the Boston Post, New Hampshire Patriot, Ohio Statesman, and other unprincipled journals, pretend that the Bill fully embodies the principle of Non-Intervention, recognises and respects Popular Sovereignty, and that its opponents are enemies of the People, enemies of the glorious doctrine of self-govern toorate and monarchists at heart!

is, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for the purpose of giving Slavery an opportunity to appropriate to its own base uses whatever it can of the free West and Northwest, and for the purpose of establishing a Policy in pursuwhich the area of slave labor on our Southern and Southwestern borders may be expanded without let or hindrance. The only Non-Intervention which the Bill sanctions and provides for, is Non-Intervention by Congress or the Territorial Legislature against Slavery.

Last Saturday, we exposed the double-dealing of the so-called Democratic politicians of the North and South on this point-the Northern section proclaiming that, by the terms of the Bill, the People of a Territory, through their Legislature, would have the right to exclude Slavery; the Southern section insisting that the Bill does not, and cannot, give any such power to the Legislature. As Mr. Douglas has intimated his purpose to press the measure to a final vote next Wednesday, we again solicit attention to this matter. There is honor even among thieves: do these Northern and en Slavery confederates intend to cheat each other? Is there no honor in the Senate of the United States? Messrs. Butler, Brown, and other Southern Senators, support the Bill, on the ground that it opens the Territory of Nebraska to Slavery, and gives no power to the Territorial Legislature to exclude it or gislate against it; so-called Northern Demoratic Senators support it, on the ground that, Ithough it leaves the Territory unprotected by course to the Territorial Legislature power to sted at the South, the latter at the ritorial Legislature would have power to exclude Slavery, or would have no such powerthe Bill could not go through the Senate. Affirm the existence of the power, and the South-ern Senators would vote against the Bill; deny its existence, and Northern Senators would not lare support it. And yet, with their eyes wide open to this fact, Senators, being of course all

measure through Congress!

What do the People think of this exhibition of legislative honor and fair dealing? We inand that they shall have light upon this subset. They shall see the fraud, if they cannot

"Power to regulate their domestic institu-ion, subject to the Constitution of the United ates!" This is the fraud. The Constituon of the United States carries Slavery into days since, by Mesers: Brown and Hunter. It

The Daily Era can be had every morning is asserted by the Southern press. It was asserted in 1848 and 1850 by Southern statesmen throughout the controversies of those years. In 1848, Mr. Calhoun indignantly scouted the idea that the People of Oregon had the right to prohibit Slavery; and he argued that the sovereignty of the Territories, prior to the organization of a regular State Government, resides "in the People of the several and respective States of the Confederacy." in his famous speech, made March 4th, 1850,

"In claiming the right for the inhabitants instead of Congress, to legislate for the Territo-ries, the Executive Proviso assumes that the sovereignty over the Territories is vested in the sovereignty over the Territories is vested in the former; or, to express it in language used in a resolution offered by one of the Senators from Texas, (General Houston,) have 'the same inherent right of self-government as the People in the States.' The assumption is utterly unfounded, unconstitutional, without example, and contrary to the entire practice of the Government, from its commencement to the present time, as I shall proceed to show."

Mr. Westcott, of Florida, following on the

same side, said:

"The people of a Territory," said Mr. Westcott, of Florida, in a most elaborate argument on this question, "by which I mean those recognised as citizens of the United States, residing in such Territory, cannot exercise any of the savaraign powers that pertain to a savaraign and independent State, except such as are ablacted as a savaraign to the preservation of the and independent State, except such as are absolutely necessary to the preservation of the peace and good order of society." "Until they form and organize their sovereign State Government, their rights of sovereignty are dormant and in abeyance." "Yes, sir, this thing you create and call a Territorial Government, is a mere temporary, fugacious, local police institution—a limited, dependent, municipal corporation, similar to those existing in counties, cities, parishes, towns, or boroughs, incorporated by our State Legislatures." "The institution of domestic servitude is a political stitution of domestic servitude is a political institution; it is not a mere municipal regula-

Such was the doctrine of Col. JEFFERSON Davis, now a member of the present Administration, and committed to the support of the Bill before the Senate. He repudiates the existence of "popular sovereignty" in the People of a Territory, and denied their right to legislate for the exclusion of Slavery. This is a matter of record. In 1850, the following portion of the 10th section of the Bill being under

consideration—

"That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistently with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, or to introduce or exclude African Slavery"—

Col. Davis moved the Proviso. "That nothing herein contained shall be onstrued so as to prevent said Territorial Legislature from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the right of property of every kind which say have been, or may be hereafter, cenformably to the Constitution of the United States, held in or intro-

The meaning of the Proviso was this. It was contended by Northern Senators, and by Meesrs. Clay and Benton, that the Mexican law, prohibiting Slavery, continued in force in the Territories. Under such circumstances, it was proposed to exclude all action pro or con on the subject, by the Territorial Legislature. Mr. Douglas was in favor of that course. Mr. Davis seemed willing to assent to this, but only on condition of the adoption of a Proviso, that by recognising the existence of Slavery in the They shall not deceive the People, if we can Territories, in virtue of the Constitution of the the real issue presented by the Bill. This issue Mexican Laws, or affirm their invalidity. "The right of property of any kind" "held or introduced into the Territory, conformably to the Constitution of the United States," was simply a circumlocutory phrase for Slavery. The sentiment embodied in this form of expression is of course held by Colonel Davis now, and he finds nothing repugnant to it in the 14th section of the Nebraska Bill, which proposes to leave the People of the Territory free to regulate their own domestic concerns, subject to the Constitution of the United

> Mr. Douglas rather regretted the introdution of the clause in the Compromise Bill, which Mr. Davis sought to amend. In reply to him, Mr. Davis said:

"The difference between that Senator and "The difference between that Senator and myself consists in, who are a People? The Senator says that the inhabitants of a Territory have a right to decide what their institutions shall be. When? By what authority? How many of them? Does the Senator tell me, as he said once before, from the authority me, as he said once before, from the authority of God? Then one man goes into a Territory, and establishes the fundamental law for all time to come. * * That is the doctrine, carried to its fullest extent. I claim, that a People, having sovereignty over a Territory, have power to decide what their institutions shall be. * * The difference, then, between the Senator from Illinois and myself, is the point at which the People do poseess and may assert this right. It is not the inhabitants of the Territory, but the People, as a political body, the People organized, who have this right; and, on becoming a State, by the authority of the United States, exercising authority over the Territory, they may establish a fundamental law for all time to come."

These are the opinions of Mr. Davis now. He is a member of the Administration—a bold, determined man, always consistent in his pro-North. And the Senators who propose to pass slavery creed. The Administration sustains this two-faced, double-tongued measure, are all the Nebraska Bill. Mr. Davis is earnest in its orable men! They know that, were they support. It is fair to presume, that the Adadopt an amendment, determining the ministration, of which he is a prominent mem-iraseology of the Bill, so that it should hon- ber, understands the Bill, and understands, too, aly mean but one thing-either that the Ter- that it is in harmony with Southern opinion. Now let us see what the Southern Press says Its voice is concurrent with that of Southern

> Boston Post and its confederates, for the false construction they put upon the Bill and the

Speech of Mr. Douglas:

"The Boston Post, in commenting upon this gentleman's (Mr. Douglas's) recent speech, takes much pleasure in finding, at it haserts, its favorite doctrine of squatter sovereignty, or the right of the people of the Territory to legislate absolutely upon all local subjects, and thereby to exclude Slavery, fully maintained and vin disasted. We cannot assent to any such conditions to the conditions of th former and an unconstitutional character the latter. For if it is intended to be argue by Sanator Douglas, that in assating To-

constitutional, but as containing upon its very

The next extract we submit is from uth Side Democrat, published at Petersburg, Virginia. It is a comment on the amendment introduced by Senator Chase, affirming the power of the People of a Territory to prohibit Slavery, if they see fit. The Richmond Enquirer republishes it, with the remark that "the insidious and mischievous character of Mr. Chase's movement is admirably exposed' in it. Let the editors of the Ohio States Cleveland Plaindealer, New Hampshire Patriot, Boston Post, and other papers of the class, read it, ponder it, and hang their heads with shame, for the base fraud they are engaged, wittingly or unwittingly, in imposing upon the Northern People.

"This proposition, divested of its Abolition paternity, comes to us dressed in a plausible garb. But it is plausible only, and is at war with the doctrine of non-intervention upon which the bill before Congress rests. It is the ridiculous vagary of 'squatter sovereignty' rec-ognised in its most intense essence. Look

"The Constitution empowers Congress to make all needful rules and regulations for the Territories. In accordance with this power, a bill is now before Congress for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas—prescribing a chart to regulate the action of their Territorial Governments. The powers of the Territorial Legislatures, from the nature of the case, being clearly and exclusively derivative, they can excess no rower with which Congress has no clearly and exclusively derivative, they can exercise no power with which Congress has no authority to invest them. The principle upon which the theory of Congressional non-intervention with Slavery in the Territories is supported, is a denial that Congress is clothed with any power by the Constitution to interfere with their domestic institutions, and that such an intermeddling would not only be a breach of that compact, but alike violative of the equality of the States, by restricting some of them from an enjoyment of their institutions in Territories, the common property of all. in Territories, the common property of all.

This view of the powers of Congress is maintained almost universally at the South, and by a large portion of the States' Rights Democracy at the North.

The amendment of Senator Chase is plump "The amendment of Senator Chase is plumply in the teeth of this doctrine. It asserts the unheard-of proposition that Congress can confer in its prescription of authority to a Territorial Legislature a derivative power, which it had no primitive right to grant. It lays down the novel theory that an agent, possessing no right himself, can sub-let the authority which he was forbidden by his contract from exercising. The Legislatures in the Territories pass laws in obedience, not to the chart of the Constitution, but powers prescribed by Congress, and nothing can be plainer than that the former have no right to do what is prohibited

to the latter.
"There is no analogy between the condition "There is no analogy between the condition of the Territory in pupilage and the Territory which has fulfilled the requirements of the Constitution, and is prepared to enter the Union as a State. In the latter case, the Territory is in the chrysalis. It is regulating its internal affairs with the expectation of admission into the Confederacy as a sovereign co-partner. It enjoys the same conditional rights to regulate its domestic institutions as a State. To introduce or abolish Slavery is an attribute of sovereign, except in a range of clearly defined powers and incidents, of which authority to legislate on the subject of Slavery is not one, and consequently it has no right to vest in Territorial legislation, organized under its supervision, any such power.

"When the Territory is ready to ask admission, its people are clothed with inchoate sovereignty, and by virtue of it may prompt their representatives in convention to inhibit or establish Slavery. On applying for admittance,

"When the Territory is ready to ask admission, its people are clothed with inchoate sovereignty, and by virtue of it may prompt their representatives in convention to inhibit or establish Slavery. On applying for admittance, Congress can refuse it unconditionally, but has no power to make any other condition, saying its half recent a republican form of Gov. that it shall present a republican form of Government. When admitted, the inchoate soverignty of the Territory becomes perfected, and the rights exercised by virtue of it are given full force and effect. When the application of the Territory is thrown back into en fall force and effect. When the application is refused, the Territory is thrown back into pupilage, and the rights exercised by virtue of like incipient sovereignty rendered inoperative and void. This, as we understand it, is the true constitutional theory respecting the Territories. It is the only one, in our judgment, consistent with that instrument and the equality of the

"The proposition of Senator Chase is the Wilmot Proviso, only in a more insidious and dangerous form. It comes habited in a change of costume, but it is by no means difficult to recognise under its folds the old enemy. South-

Now, let the People of the North watch the proceedings of the Senate. That amendment of Mr. Chase, affirming a power in the Territorial Legislature, on the recognition of which the Northern advocates of the Bill rely as a justification of their support of it, will be voted down by the Southern Senators and their Northern confederates, in conformity to the views and policy of the foregoing extract.

RHAMEFUL MISREPRESENTATION

Designing demagogues misrepresent the features of the Nebraska bill, by asserting that it contains Pro-Slavery provisions and powers. Such is not the case, and on that point we disprove the falsehoods by the bill itself.

The 21st section is as follows:

"That in order to avoid all misconstruction it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of Slavery is concerned, to carry into practical or eration the following propositions and principles, established by the Compromise measure of 1850, to wit:

"First. That all questions pertaining to Slavery in the Territorios, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

"Second. That 'all eases involving titles to

"Second. That 'all cases involving titles to slaves' and 'questions of personal freedom' are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Third. That the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized Territories, the same as in the States."

The foregoing is from the Zanesville (O.) Aurora of the 22d inst, and is going the round of the papers in the West, in favor of the Nebraska Bill. The section quoted is the famous one said to have been omitted in the first printing of the original Bill, owing to a clerical error. It then appeared as a part of the Bill, but was stricken out of the substitute Bill, that one now pend ing, for the very reason that the slaveh would not consent to leave the subject of Slavery to the decision of the People, either as represented in Congress or in the Territorial Legislature. We have repeatedly called at-tention to this misrepresentation, and it was fully exposed in the speech of Senator Chase: but it is still persisted in, and will be, by the pro-slavery men. We repeat, this section is not

legislation in this country furnishes a parallel to the abominable game of deception now at-

tempted upon the People SEVATORIAL BALLOTINGS IN OHIO.

The Legislature of Ohio finds some difficulty in electing a Senator. Nineteen balloting have already been had, without a choice. Or the first and the last ballot the vote stood as

First ballot-Allen 39, Manypenny 28, Pugh 13, Corwin 11, Birchard 2, Bartley 0.
Nineteenth ballot—Allen 36, Manypenny e
Pugh 13, Corwin 3, Birchard 0, Bartley 39.

The highest for Bartley, at any time, was 40. We trust that there may be public spirit nough in the Legislature to prevent the ele tion of any man, not openly and firmly committed against the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise. If the spirit of Liberty could at this crais rise above the bondage of Party, the present Senator from that State, who has dis-tinguished himself by his noble efforts in behalf of Free Labor interests, and vindicated the funcamental principles of civil Liberty as cherished by the People of Ohio, would be

STATE CHVENTION IN OHIO TO OPPOSE THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

We learn that this Convention will meet or the 22d of March, instead of the 8th, as was at first proposed. This will afford plenty of time for a full rally of the friends of Freedom.

In the Senate to-day ample evidence was given that THE PEOPLE are alive to a sense of their rights, with respect to the attempted Slavery extension. Bills were freely passed granting land to the States, for railroad and other purposes. Mr. Case also presented his views at length on the Nebraska bill.

In the House, it was decided to elect a Printer on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. The Senate bill authorizing the building of six steam frigates, was ruled to come up for consideration on Tuesday and Wednesday of the week after next. An ineffectual effort was also made to again bring before the House the contest of General Lane for the seat as delegate of New Mexico, now occupied by Mr. Gallegos.

THE McDonough WILL CASE .- The opinion of the United States Supreme Court in this case was to day pronounced by Justice Campbell, sustaining the will. Interests to the amount of from five to eight million dollars are represented as being involved. The cities of New Orleans and Baltimore will be greatly benefitted by this decision.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era:

To the Editor of the National Era:

But one sentiment is expressed here in Northern New York, as to the question with which Congress is now engaged. Indignation and astonishment are on every countenance and on every tangue. The Mirsouri Compromise repealed, and Slavery indefinitely extended over the virgin fields of the far Northwest! What next, Mr. Douglas? Is not the Ordinance of 1787 also unconstitutional, and the great States of Ohio, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, free by a mistake? Perhaps even this may yet be insisted on.

one—not in all the populous, intelligent, proud, and wealthy county of Ontario.

Let us not despair of the Republic, even if this scheme is at present successful. Fill these new regions with freemen at all events. Let them fight the monster off wherever he may approach, and in their own good time begirt themselves with a wall of fire, over which, evils as diabolical as this will not attempt to pass. Meantime let us forswear silence on the estion of Slavery. Give it no peace, no rest, r place, until it is as unprofitable on earth it is infamous in the eyes of Heaven.

BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

Non-arrival of the Mails-Freshet. BALTIMORE, FEB. 27 .- The Northern mail has failed to come to hand to-cay. The train that left Baltimore at half past 7 last evening. for Philadelphia, was forced to return, on ac-count of the damage to the road by the freshet, between Perrymansville and Principio Bridge. The floods of yesterday are subsiding.

Arrival of the Isabel.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 25,-Havana dates CHARLESTON, FEB. 25.—Havana dates in-form us that it has been ordered that the Su-perintendency of the Treasury admit vessels loaded with coal, even if portion of the cargo contained other merchandise, to all the privi-leges of coal vessels.

The French fleet, Admiral Duchesne, is ex-

pected to order that the payment by slaves or a portion of their purchase money shall be recorded at the mortgage office. Several cargoes of slaves have been landed.

NEW YORK, FEB. 27, 1 P. M .- Flour firmer Sales of 5,000 barrels State Brands, at \$8.44; Southern, at \$8.68. Wheat depressed. Corn— sales of 30,000 bushels mixed, at 89 cents; yel-low, at 94 cents. Stocks unchanged. Cotton

Flour—sales of 1,000 bbls. Howard Street, at \$7.50; City Mills held at \$7.50. Wheat—sales of 2,000 bushels white, at \$1.80; red, at \$1.75. Corn—sales of 30,000 bushels white, at 75 cents. Oats—sales at 50 a 53 cents per

change City Mills flour sold at \$7.75; Howard Street at \$7.50 to \$7.52½.

By later dates from Buenos Ayres, we learn that the rebels have been dispersed by Flores. Business good. Barque Victory, of Baltimore, ashore off Cape Santa Clara.

The tailors of Hamilton, Upper Canada, hav Dr. T. Clarke, the father of "Grace Gree

A certain amount of opposition is a grea

France, it is thought from present indica-tions, will, in the course of a few years, raise in Africa cotton enough to supply all its own The play of Uncle Tom's Cabin has been erformed at the National Theatre the 228th

The Rhode Island Railroad bill has been re-ferred to the Railroad Commissioners, by thir-

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of this Society was held at the Smithsonian Institution, in this city, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of February, 1854; Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, President of the Society, in the chair; V. S. King, of Rhode Island, Recording Scoretary; and Nathaniel P. Causin, of District of Columbia, Assistant Secretary.

Nineteen States were represen one hundred members were present.

The President delivered his annual address nd, on motion of J. C. G. Kennedy, Corresponding Secretary, the President's address was eferred to the Executive Committee for publi-

It was, on motion of Col. C. B. Calvert, of Maryland, agreed that committees of three members each be appointed for each subject inder consideration, and to be named by the

The President informed the Convention that it was to Mr. Benson, of Maine, that the country was indebted for urging, in the House of Representatives, the establishment of an Agri-

Mr. Denton Offatt, of Lexington, Kentucky

Mr. Denton Offatt, of Lexington, Kentucky, moved the appointment of a committee on Animal Physiology, and the general improvement in all respects of domestic animals.

Messrs. Calvert, Browne of Pennsylvania. Earle of Maryland, and B. Perley Poore of Massachusetts, bore witness to Mr. Offatt's extraordinary influence over the horse, by means of some singular power.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Browne, Earle, and French of Massachusetts, was appointed by the Chair.

The Committee on Agricultural Machinery was then announced by the Chair. It consists of Messrs, Dedrick, Musgrave of Ohio, and Professor Mapes.

Professor Mapes.

An invitation from Mr. Glover to the Society, to visit his collection of models of fruits, at the Patent Office, was read; and it was accepted, and a committee appointed to examine the collection, consisting of General Worthington, Messre. Berckman of New Jersey, Warder of Ohio, Munn of New York, and Richards of Massachusetts.

The Chairman offered for consideration the The Chairman offered for consideration the contents of two communications, confidentially committed to him. One was from Mr. Joel Hitchcock, of St. Lawrence county, New York, on the subject of a remedy for the potato rot; the other on the subject of a remedy for the devastations of the curculio on fruits, by some person whose name did not transpire. The object of the parties seemed to be, to get their remedies tested by the Society through committees of the same, and reports made at the meeting of next year.

meeting of next year.

After much debate, in which Messrs. Browne,
Worthington, Earle, W. S. King, Horsey, Landreth of Philadelphia, Lewis of Massachusetts, Mapes, Dedrick, B. Perley Poore, French, and Corey, participated, the communication of Mr. Hitchcock was referred to the Executive Committee, who were instructed to test the mode proposed, and to report at the next annual meeting.

The paper on the curculio was referred to select committee, consisting of the President of the Society, and Mesars, Wilder, Brinckle of Pennsylvania, and Birckman of New Jersey. Mr. Bradford, of Delaware, read a memorial to Congress, from citizens of Delaware, praying the interposition of Congress, either by purchase of one of the Chinchs Islands or register of the or the Chinchs islands or registration with Peru, to put a stop to the fects of the operation of the Anglo-Peruvian onopoly, by which the price of guano has sen raised and kept at the extravagant price

of \$54 per ton.

A committee of five was appointed in relation to the matter, viz: Mesers. Bradford, Calvert, Browne, Burgwin of North Carolina, and Booth

of Virginia.
On motion of Mr. J. C. G. Kennedy, it was

ordered that it be made the duty of the committee on nominations to nominate a permanent editor of the journal of the society.

A communication from Mr. James Pederson, on the subject of introducing the Alpaca or Peruvian sheep into the United States, was read by Mr. Munn, of New York.

Papers collected by the Lighthouse Board were referred to by Prof. Henry, who made some interesting remarks on one of them, being a paper on the use and importance of Colza oil for burning.

za oil for burning.

An ear of corn was then exhibited by

Henry Ives, of Ohio, and a distribution of the Japan pea was made by a member.
Professor Manes of New Jersey Professor Mapes, of New Jersey, exhibited and explained an improved sub-soil plough, in-

vented by himself.

On motion of Mr. Bradford, of Delaware, the subject was referred to the Committee on Agricultural Implements.

Dr. J. A. Warder presented a quantity of Japan peas, and described their nature and value. They were introduced in the neighborhood of Cincinnati three years ago, and have been widely distributed. It is not a pea, nor a vine, but has a stiff woody stem; the leaves, however, are broad, and are greedily eaten by cattle; the fruit is very abundant, and occurs cattle; the fruit is very abundant, and occurs in short pods, containing two or three beans; these are oblong when green, but round when dry. They will not be valuable for table use dry. They will not be valuable for table use when green, but are liked by most who have tried them boiled, or as soup, when ripe, in winter, and must prove of great value, especially in the Southern States; succeeding well on all soils in which they have been planted. Their great value will be as food for cattle; they are

great value will be as food for cattle; they are easily threshed out when ripe.

Prof. Fox, of Michigan, delivered his address on the important subject of extending and improving the education of the agricultural population of the United States, so as to elevate that vast majority of our people up to their proper level, and to bring a greater amount of intelligence to bear upon that important interest, the judicious cultivation of the soil.

A discussion here followed, embracing questions relating to theoretical and practical farming, experimental farms, the purchase of Mount Vernon for this purpose, an Agricultural Bureau or Department, &c. In this discussion, Mesers. Freuch of Massachusetts, Calvert of Maryland, Benson of Maine, B. O. Taylor, Earle, Browne, J. A. King, Mapes, and John Jones of Delaware, participated.

Jones of Delaware, participated.
Finally, on motion of Mr. Earle, the memorial of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, petitioning Congress to purchase Mount Vernon for an agricultural school, was taken up and read Mr. French, of Massachusetts, advocated the

adoption of the resolution. It was carried, and Mesers. Blair of Maryland, Earle, Browne, King of New York, and French of Massachusetts, were appointed a committee to present it to

Congress.

A motion of Mr. Causin, to refer the lecture of Professor Fox to the Executive Committee, for publication, was carried.

During the delivery of Professor Fox's address, the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior entered the hall, and were received with appropriate marks of respect; and during the discussion that followed they departed, the President first thanking the Society for its courtesy, and regretting that the demands of public business prevented his remaining to witness the proceedings of the Society.

venerable G. W. P. Custis, Esq., being

manner. He recited circumstances which oc-

manner. He recited circumstances which occurred in the early years of the century, connected with the rise of American manufactures, and dwelt earnestly upon the dignity and importance of agriculture.

Mr. Robbins, of Ohio, presented a memorial from citizens of that State, asking the countenance and patronage of the society to a cattle exhibition, to be held in September next, in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio. Referred to the Executive Committee.

The society passed a vote of thanks for the address, and ordered a written paper on the subject to be printed among their transactions. Professor Mapes testified to the value of charcoal in vine culture.

Dr. Warder spoke of the admirable effects of potash as a manure for the grape plant. It supplied sweetness, increased the size, and improved the flavor.

Mr. Darius Clagett, of the District of Columbia, gave the history of a Catawba vine, now in his possession, more than forty years old, the

in his possession, more than forty years old, the parent of the greater portion of the vines now

A resolution, which recommended a stone in the National Washington Monument, with a suitable inscription, was carried.

Mr. Browne, of Pennsylvania, presented his work on wool and hair.

work on wool and hair.

Mr. Bradford, of Delaware, made a report on the guano trade, narrating the interview of the committee on the subject with Mr. Dudley Mann, Assistant Secretary of State. Hopes are entertained that arrangements may be made with Peru, by which the price of guano will be reduced.

will be reduced.
Mr. Calvest, Prof. Mapes, Mr. Earle, Mr. Bradford, and Mr. Browne, spoke on the ques-

The report was recommitted.

Mr. Browne, of Pennsylvania, made a report from the committee appointed to investigate Mr. Denton Offutt's system of animal

physology.

Mr. Causin, who was associated with F. P. Blair, Esq., to examine and audit the accounts of the Treasurer, reported, (in the absence of Mr. Blair,) complimented their accuracy, and stated a balance of \$3,005 in favor of the Society. Of this, upwards of one thousand dellars have been contributed at the present meet-

Mr. Benson read a bill now before a com nittee of Congress, creating an Agricultural

Hon. Mr. Benson presented a resolution, in behalf of Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, that a National Exhibition of sheep be held in the course of the year, in the State of Vermont, at

such time and place as the Agricultural Socie-ty of Vermont shall appoint. Carried. Benj. Perley Poore, Esq., addressed the Society on the rise and progress of agriculture in the old world, and more particularly in the

On motion of Mr. Poore, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to collect facts and statistics illustrating the Indian and subsequent agricultural history of this Repub-lic, embracing statistics, accounts of tools, and biographical sketches of noted farmers, and report to the Executive Committee in season for publication in the next report, if worthy. The committee are Messrs. B. P. Poore, W. S.

Eddy, of Massachusetts, lectured on Bee and Bee Culture.

A vote of thanks was tendered to him, and also a resolution of thanks to Professor Henry and other officers of the Smithsonian Institu-tion, and to Mr. H. Hardy, the reporter; and

the Society adjourned sine die A brief paragraph appeared in the Era last Friday, concerning a great meeting in Boston of the National or Webster Whigs and others, to protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The following account of it will be read with interest .- Ed. Era.

BOSTON, Feb. 23, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era: and influential meeting in Fanueil Hall, in opposition to the Nebraska bill.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. Samuel A. Eliot as President, the same who gave his vote, as the Representative of Boston, in Congress, for the Fugi resentative of Boston, in Congress, for the Fugitive Slave Law, and various distinguished men of the Whig party, Vice Presidents. A series of resolutions, uttering the strongest language of remonstrance against the Nebraska bill, were submitted to the meeting, and speeches in support of the resolutions were made by Thomas J. Stevenson, Esq., Hon. Geo. S. Hilliard, Rev Geo. W. Blagden, D. D., Hon. Robert C. Win-throp, Hon. Abbot Lawrence, and Hon. Josiah

Quincy, sr.

The general tone of these speeches was that of earnest and indignant condemnation of this attempt to violate the plighted faith of the nation. Mr. Stevenson portrayed the injustice of the South, after receiving the full benefits of the Compromise of 1820, then thirty-four years, now, with the aid of a few treach erous politicians of the North, repudiate and annul that part of it which secured in prospect the Territory now called Nebraska to Free-

Mr. Hilliard also argued the solemn compact between free and slave States, and exposed in a strong light the sophistries of Southtern statesmen, that slaveholders have a right to carry their slaves, under the title of property, into the Territories of the United States He said that to call their slaves "property," according to the proper meaning of that word, was a begging of the question. He showed that slaves were not property by the laws of nature and of God, and could only be held as such by local law. And what the slaveholders such by local law. And what the slaveholders really claim is, that they may carry their local law with them into the common territory of the Union. This he showed they had no right to lo. The idea that the citizens of the different States could carry with them the laws of the own States, when they pass beyond the bound aries of those States, was a self-evident absurd ity. He contended that the slaveholder has no nore right to carry his slave into a Territor where Slavery does not exist by law, and hold him there as a slave, than a Turk would have him there as a slave, than a Turk would have to come into the city of Boston and claim the privilege to have four wives, or a Hindoo to come into Massachusetta and claim the right to burn widows upon the funeral pile of their husbands. He did not believe the right of the daveholder to his slave had any better for tion. Mr. Hilliard spoke of the concessions that had been made by Northern men to the South. They had often, for the sake of peace and harmony, kept down the rising sentiments of their hearts against the institution of Slavery, and the measures it had forced upon the country.

The South complained of its grievances against the North, but he thought there was a list of grievances on the other side. In this connection, he alluded to the odium and center of the side of the s connection, he alluded to the odium and cen-sure which the Chairman among the living, and Daniel Webster among the dead, had brought upon themselves, from the Anti-Sla-very sentiment of the North, on account of their support of the Compromise measures of 1850. He warned the South that there was an Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North, besides that which was organized in the Abolition and ree Soil parties, and that it would make itself elt. He closed with a beautiful description of this spirit of liberty, the growth of our free schools and of the teachings of the New Testa-ment, which has its seat in the hearts of all The Rev. Dr. Blagden, the minister of the

against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He thought the South if they carried through this measure, would separate themselves from their true friends at the North. He agreed with the first speaker, (Mr. Stevenson.) that all compromises would than he broken down; and the South, having violated this solemn compact, would find that her strongest defence had been broken.

The Hon. R. C. Winthrop was loudly called for by the audience, and responded in un ele-

The Hon. R. C. Winthrop was loudly called for by the audience, and responded in an eloquent speech. He condemned the Nebraska bill in the strongest terms. The idea that the Missoari Compromise was virtually repealed by the adjustment measures of 1850, he sconted; alluded to Henry Clay, as the author of those measures, called at the time the Omnibus bill, and said that it was he who built the Omnibus. He built it large and capacious, but never dreamed of such a passenger as this! If such an one had presumed to enter at that time, he would have thrust it out with his own strong hand; or if it had been taken in, the Omnibus would have broken down, and involved all that was in it in a common destruction. He alluded to the fact, known to all present, that he was not able to give his approval to all those measures. He had voted against the Fugitive Slave bill; but whatever differences had existed on that subject, he was rejoiced to see the People of the North animated by one common sentiment against the iniquity of this Nebraska bill. Mr. Winthrop's allusion to his opposition to the Fugitive Slave bill was received with great applause, although the meeting was largely composed of gentlemen, who had supported the Convergence the meeting was largely composed of gentlemen who had supported the Compromis measures of 1850.

The Hon. Abbot Lawrence followed Mr.

Winthrop in a few remarks, expressing his full concurrence with the objects of the meet-

The venerable Josiah Quincy (over eighty-five years of age) was called for, and respond-ed in a speech marked by strong common sense and strong feeling.

He traced some of the aggressions of the slave power, and showed how true the slave

holders were to their own interest. He wished holders were to their own interest. He wished the statesmen and the people of the North were equally true to their interest. He asked when the South had insisted on any great measure that it had not carried? He prayed for the coming of that day when the people of the free States would be equally united, and equal-ly true to the great interests of Freedom.

The resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote, the vast assembly shouting only a loud and long-continued aye! The meeting was altogether a very interesting and significant one, managed and conducted as it was, by leading men of the Whig party in Massachusette, the leaders of which had, for the most part, heartily endorsed the Compromise measures of 1850—Fugitive Slave bill and all.

A letter was read from ex-Governor Clifford, heartily approving of the objects of the meeting. Abbot Lawrence expressed himself strongly that way. Rev. Dr. Blagden is one of the divines who preached in favor of the Fagitive Slave bill, and was formerly a resident of the South, but is now opposed to any further concessions by the North. To use his own language, he is in favor of saying to Slavery now."Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther."

The indications here are, that there is but The indications here are, that there is but one sentiment in New England, except among a few interested office-holders under the present Administration, and a few mercenary politicians, who are hoping to be rewarded for their subserviency to the slave power. Every day and every week, public opinion is growing stronger against Senator Douglas and his infamous proposition. If he has ever imagined such a step would advance him towards the Presidency, he must soon become convinced that he has made a fatal mistake.

Yours truly.

J. G. F.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE LONDON. Feb. 10, 1853.

To the Editor of the National Era: The Whigs of Boston have just held a large The failure of Count Orloff's insidious mission is the best sign of the times. Opthalmia could not avoid seeing through the dust he tried to throw, and the unanimous rejection of his overtures must produce a very grave effect upon the statesmen of St. Petersburgh, and middle classes of the empire. Are they committed past all recall, or can a few headlong plunges more be ventured, for the chance of soothing wounded pride and disappointed ambition. An immediate retreat would be the wisest and, on the whole, the most graceful policy but it will be hard to bring the stubbern heart of the Emperor to that humiliation. Other devices may be resorted to, but all the devices in the world can never restore to Nicholas the character he has thrown away, nor blind the other nations of Europe to the vile hypogrisy with which Russia endeavors to conceal and advance her overreaching and never-abandoned designs. The veil has been torn off, and the sham exposed in its true colors. Those who could be blinded after this, would describe the sufferings prepared for them. France and England will not be hoodwinked, and both Austria and Prussia are awake to the fate which must follow their connivance in the ex-

tension of the empire of the Romanoffs.

Among the machinations to which we have alluded, the endeavor to excite a Greek insurmay be specified. A conspiracy for this pur-pose is stated to have been detected, and many arrests to have taken place. Another consists in the attempt to make a tool of Bavaria, by the promise to raise that Government to higher scale in the German system, and at the expense of Prussia, should that become exedient; as well as by the formation of a con domerate, or union, of some of the smaller German States, under the protectorate of Rus-

wily policy of the Czar has not resorted; and whether Count Orloff's propositions were more insidious or arrogant, it is impossible to determine. He is now on his return to his unster, with their rejection, whatever they were, as the four Powers declined to insult the Sultan by sending them to Constantinople. At once they were pronounced inadmissible; and as the Russian ambassadors, Brunow and Kissileff, have migrated from London and Paris, and Seymour and Castelbajac are recalled from St. Petersburgh, it needs but a shot on the Black Sea, whilst convoying Turkish transports to Varna or Batoum, to supersede a formal deela ration of war on either side.

Meanwhile, energetic exertions are making to be ready for the Baltic in April or May, as the weather may deal with the ice; and also in organizing large bodies of military force, both French and English, to proceed to the seat of war in the East, as circumstances may require. The recruiting in England is going on most successfully, and the hint we gave in our last letter, about means adopted to raise a sufficient number of able seamen, at a very short notice, to man the fleet, has already partially transpired, by the act of calling out a considerable portion of the coast-guard. But

considerable portion of the coast-guard. But the measure goes much farther than that, as will be seen in due time, in case of necessity. The latest accounts received relate to a change in the Turkish Ministry, where the Seraskier and Capudan Pasha have been su-perseded by less warlike individuals. We are convinced that this has been effected by another of the Russian intrigues; the consequences are yet in nubibus, but as Redchid Pasha still remains at the head of the Divan, and Omer Pasha at the head of the army, we may hope that the change will have no injurious overse. that the change will have no injurious oper-tion on the policy of the Grand Seignior. V